THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 13. WEEKLY EDITION. JANUARY 29, 1870.

MY MISTAKES.

The question was put to me, would I like to go into Hobbes & Grumbury's Bank? I said I thought I should, my notion of my employment at Hobbes & Grumbury's being that I should stand behind a counter with a copper colored-shovel, and dabble in sovereigns. Every one said that I was a lucky fellow, and would be a partner with Hobbes & Grumbury, or when Hobbes was left, I should succeed Grumbury, or Grumbury being gone, I should come into Hobbes's place, or both defunct, I should be all alone as Mr. late Hobbes & Grumbury. There was the opening, said my uncles, encouraging me as if I was a ferret going in to work my way up and hunt out poor old Hobbes & Grumbury. In I went, and there was no particular about their clerks being at the office at nine, and leaving at four, until the last fool had been scored, and all work done, which often didn't happen till half-past five. At midday I would rush over to Lloyd's, or to Lloyd's, who could always spare an hour to my five minutes, and ask him if he to me inquiries, have come to the conclusion that turtle-soup and punch is not the best thing to take in the middle of the day, if you want to do any work. Birch's punch is A 1, and soon become A 2 and A 3. I believe my brother went back ready to write risks for fabulous sums on the coast of the undiscovered islands, if any one had suggested such speculations then. For myself, I was one of these midday repasts, I smiled on Hobbes through the glass panel of the door of Grumbury when he came out to know whose eye it was and on my tenth day in the bank, I went wrong to the extent of exactly one hundred pounds in my account. I forget now how it was that I had to enter it, as I remember Lloyd and the cashier's department: probably Birch's punch did it. At all events the cashier's clerks, and Hobbes & Grumbury in the bargain, were not kept at the bank long after office hours, utterly unable to make out where the money went, and I have a sort of notion that in consequence of this little error of mine, something "went up" in the city, and something "went down," and the stock exchange was somehow visibly affected. I was cautioned, and went on for more than a week at this sort of drudgery (for drudgery it really is to a fellow when my brother at Lloyd's had suddenly discovered that a certain beverage concocted by the head waiter of the marine insurance establishment there was plenty of ice in it, I know that, and you sucked it through a straw like a mint julep, and it wasn't sherry cobler, and it wasn't any other cobler; but it was one of those drinks that you go on sipping and wondering how the deuce it is made, and whether half-a-glass more would hurt you. I did all this, and the half-glass more did hurt me. I have since information that I offered to fight one of the customers' when, I pointed out, he insulted the principles of Euclid, law, and English common sense, on while all law was founded," this came in well, "so very a matter of one offense." After this effort I paused. What was the next question? The next was a pendant to the former, and ran thus:

"Sir, are you ready to answer your answer?"

This took me back: I remember reading my answer over again. I could see no reason for it. Therefore I thought the less I said the better could be. In fact, the whole case came gradually to assume a totally different complexion. Why shouldn't a man be tried twice for the same offense, if he deserved it, or could he caught again? "Caught again!" "Just suggested Mr. Birch. Perhaps he question turned upon this supposition. Yet, if, as Shakspeare says, like Mr. Disse's rope of "first catch your hare," and I couldn't very well write that down, as it might look like hypercritical reflection on my employer or bencher, or whoever they were who had to read these papers. Give the reasons for your answer. No! couldn't see any. There was no reason for it except that I "didn't know any other." I'd save it, and pretend I hadn't seen it.

Here was simple one, almost pretty in its simplicity. What constitutes the crime of larceny?"

Taking a piece handkerchief was the first answer that one to my line. But why only a pocket handkerchief? That wouldn't do. Try "to take anything." That sounded like an invitation to luncheon—would I take anything? "For my word, I said to myself, one ought to know what larceny is. It was more gibbling to say it was theft. No. The nice core portion of the question, was:

"Could I," I was asked, "state some cases in which an indictment would lie for words spoken?"

Could I? No, I couldn't. I'd try, through "An indictment would lie," I began sticking closely to the form of the question "for words spoken when—" here I considered. The examiner waited. He didn't suggest anything, so I began again—"Words spoken,—that is,—in words spoken, an indictment would lie"—a sudden inspiration. I had mistaken the sense of the word lie. I had it, and finished brilliantly. "An indictment, in fact, would lie, if it said, for instance, that such and such words"—I lengthened it on purpose to get a little legal tone to my explanation—"said to have been spoken had not been spoken." The examiner looked up and asked me if I had understood his question. On my replying perfectly, he thanked me, and told me I might go. That was enough of me. But I was beginning to take rather a fancy to him. I should like to have engaged him in general conversation. We should have understood one another then. He made a note of my name, and it was intimated to me the next morning, that further attendance on my part in Lincoln's Inn Hall would, for the present, be dispensed with.

I found that, in addition to giving this inspired and useful work, I had the honor of the undiscovered islands, if any one had suggested such speculations then. For myself, I was tired

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

PITTSBURGH

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the latest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and a advocate of strictly economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as the Democratic party, and in the one as because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER,

And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and fearlessly with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions in a manner that will appear its own truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER,

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its circulation has risen —more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the inhabitants of any office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no difference standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence, and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER,

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings were unusually full on the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER,

Having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field of journalism; and it has attained to a position which seems to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is borne testimony by newspaper readers in general.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE,

It being read more intently than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized,—in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and whose influence is constantly increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION.

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It needs only to point to its past, its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to the strength and usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

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The continuance of its present liberal support is assured when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and during the months that will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration, now controlling the destinies of the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs in the political world, both in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and industry, and in financial matters of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions in a manner that will appear its own truth and place only good and capable men in office.

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THE NEXT YEAR.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, January 29, 1870.

writer says England, though indifferent, is armed, as the case of Dominica, which is merely adding other negro communities to those so difficult to manage now.

The New Anglo-French Cable.

PARIS, January 28.—The new cable recently successfully laid between Salcombe, England, and Brignogan, France, is of the most solid description of deep-sea cable, weighing eight and a half tons to the mile, and the shore ends fourteen tons. Double hard wires will shortly be completed to connect the cable with the land system of telegraph in both countries. By this means messages can be transmitted directly from Brest to London without passing through Paris, as at present. The completion of this new link will place London and New York in almost direct communication, and the whole route be under the management and control of the French Cable.

The Council.

ROME, January 28.—The Pope still suffers much from cold, but proceeds over the Ecumenical Council every day. It is said the Council will suspend and possibly close altogether about Easter, on account of the insalubrity of Rome.

Resignation of French Ministers.

PARIS, January 28.—Reports are current that Ministers D'Arn, Talhouet and Valdrome will resign on account of a want of harmony on the commercial question.

Emigration to Canada.

LONDON, January 28.—A great meeting was held at the Mansion House, in this city, last evening, to promote emigration to Canada and other British colonies. The Lord Mayor presided, and eminent men addressed the meeting.

Cable for the Pacific Coast.

A submarine cable has been ordered, which will be laid along the Pacific coast of South America, from Panama to Payta, Peru.

Commercial Treaties in the French Army.

PARIS, January 28.—It is said no reduction will be made in the French army this year, because of the recent troubles in Paris and elsewhere.

Commercial Questions.

The majority in the Chambers have resolved to leave each member free to discuss commercial questions according to their own convictions, and not to make the final vote a test of strength of the government. It is probable that this action will prevent a change in the ministry.

Bishop of Nimes Ill.

The Bishop of Nimes is very sick at Rome. He was visited yesterday by the Pope.

Father Gratry to be Suspended.

Father Gratry will be superceded as Superior of the Order of Oratorius, on account of his letter on the Ecumenical Council. The papal authorities have forbidden the publication by the Bishops of the contents of the letter written by him to the Archbishop of Molines. It is supposed that in his letter the Bishop compliments himself decidedly against the dogma of infallibility.

The Spanish Elections.

MADRID, January 26.—The election returns from the provinces are delayed by heavy snows. As far as heard from the country has declared against the monarchy. Of the candidates known to be elected, seventy-five Unionists, five Democrats, ten Progressives, six Republicans and one Carlist. The defeat of the Duke of Montpensier at Oviedo is confirmed.

Consulates Changed.

The Spanish Consulates at Mobile, Galveston, Charleston and Sidney, and vice-Consulates at Savannah and the City of Mexico are suppressed. The present Consul of Spain at Mobile is transferred to the vice-consulate at New York.

Fenian Outrage.

DUBLIN, January 26.—A tenant rights meeting at Dungarvon was broken up last night by the Fenians.

STATE NEWS.

A beautiful octoroon, named Anna Rebecca Green, aged sixteen years, was found dead in the barber shop of Cyrus Adams, in Oil City, on Tuesday, and there is no doubt of her being the victim of abortionists. One hour previous to the finding of her body she was seen on the streets in good health. Her mother, and Cyrus Adams and wife have been arrested, charged with causing her death. There is great excitement in Oil City about the case, which will not be terminated until the result of the Coroner's inquest is known.

The Titusville *Herald* says: "We learn upon good authority that the Commissioners of Venango county have arranged to appoint a committee to Harrisburg at the expense of the taxpayers of Venango county, to 'lobby' against the new county bill, which the ring gangs of Venango county Commissioners. For years past they have used the money of the taxpayers of Venango county to carry their elections, and defeating the very legislation which a large portion of the taxpayers are themselves petitioning for."

In Chester county Judge Butler recently gave a decision setting the question of bidders or "puffers" at public sales. A suit was brought to recover $1,250 on a note given for a farm purchase money of real estate. A gentleman who had purchased property at a public sale, and given his note for the money, learned afterwards that there were bidders who were not other bidders, or "puffers," and he refused to take the property. The decision made is that if a party procure men to bid up property, and the person who buys it is deceived thereby, he cannot be held to his bid, as it vitiates the sale and makes it void.

The revenue of Harrisburg is inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the city.

The Old Fellows of Philadelphia have in contemplation the building of a Temple on a grand scale. A meeting was held at the old Sixth Street Hall on Saturday evening to further the project. The *North American* says: It was reported that the lot of ground on the northwest corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets, which is considered a most desirable site, can be secured by the first of April if $50,000 can be raised meanwhile. The sum of $100,000 is asked for the property, and the terms are one-fifth to be paid down, the balance secured by mortgage, payable in ten years. In size the lot is ample, having a front of one hundred and seventy feet on Broad street, and two hundred on Spring Garden street. Committees were appointed to ascertain how much money can be raised by the lodges and encampments, and to take measures to obtain the lot upon the best terms.

The family of Samuel Reed, residing in Mercer, were poisoned last week, but finally, however, by using water from a well in which it is supposed arsenic had been placed.

The Meadville *Daily Republican* will shortly resume, improved in many respects.

The authorities of Washington borough are about to become the owners of Dr Le Moyne's valuable private library.

A daughter of T. M. Young, of Clarksville, Mercer county, was drowned on the morning of the 12th inst. while on the way to school. She was crossing the foot log over a small stream and fell off into the water. Miss McClure, was with her and immediately jumped into the stream to rescue the child, but came very near drowning also.

The Allentown *Democrat* states that the Allentown Rolling Mill Company has finished rails on hand to the amount of over $300,000, with no demand. The Lehigh Zinc Iron Company have about $60,000 worth of iron laid up awaiting purchasers.

The Perry *Advocate* says: We are called upon to record the death of Mr. Daniel Gallatin, one of the oldest citizens of this county, which occurred in this borough on last Saturday. He was in his eighty-third year, and had been a resident of this place for over thirty-six years. During the war of 1812 he was a soldier, and was in a company that was raised in Adams county for the defence of the State.

Three hundred bass from the Potomac river were introduced to the waters of the Juniata, near Huntingdon, on the 15th.

The Odd Fellows and Masons of Waynesburg have commenced in a business-like manner, and already more than ten thousand dollars have been subscribed toward a building.

The Monongahela *Republican* says: The agent for a Pittsburgh firm has purchased about a million of dollars, was in our office last week, consulting as to the locality of a manufacturing establishment which would embrace an iron and base wire factory. He returned to his agent, we believe, carried away with him a favorable impression of our place, but regretted the lack of regular transportation, which he said might fail them in the business season.

Abraham Overholt, of Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa., died very suddenly on Saturday morning, the 15th inst. He arose, as was his invariable custom, at a very early hour, and ate his breakfast in apparent good health. Sometime afterwards he was missed, and on search being made he was found in an out house dead. The supposed cause of his death was apoplexy. Mr. Overholt was in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was one of the largest property-holders in Westmoreland county. His entire property is divided among seven, and for whom a number of Republicans could not be elected to the Legislature. They are not true in the slightest particular. Fifteen Republicans who refused to bow the knee to the Baal of the Treasury are incapable of being a party to any dishonorable transaction."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says: "The Republicans who stuck to Gen. Irwin until he was elected are being literally deluged with letters of congratulation of their course, and men from all sections of the State who are visiting Harrisburg, are warm in their words of commendation. Many of the members are receiving hearty letters of joy fully expressed thanks from many of the townships and Village of Harrisburg."

[From the Clarion Republican.]

The "Ring" men in the Legislature of this State are in a corner. On Wednesday of last week, General W. W. Irwin was elected State Treasurer, in the stead of the "slate ring," Mackey. This blow, struck by the result, was brought about by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, who had disgusted that the people of this State want purity and corruption should have a fall. All the Republicans who voted for General Irwin have done their duty, and have placed themselves on the high ground of public respect. They have heard the people of the State calling for help, calling for deliverance from the domination of corrupt men, and they have answered the call most nobly. The Republican party in this State, has to-day a renewed lease of life, and the Democrats all over the Commonwealth will rejoice that their wishes have been respected. General Irwin is said to be a man without reproach, and will make an honest, capable official. The people are ready to bless every honest man in the Commonwealth knows that the party is many thousands stronger than it would have been had the "ring" triumphed on the former occasions, unless indeed, the whole of the ring instrained and hardly reached upper C, there is a peculiar soul-full quality in it which has been rarely heard on any stage, except when Jenny Lind has sung. Critics would say—and perhaps, by rules of art, their assertion cannot be contradicted—that Jenny Lind's voice is gone. But men and women are still moved to their hearts' depths by her singing. I believe if she sings when she is threscore years and ten it will be the same.

[From the Bedford Inquirer.]

A great hue and cry has been raised about bargain and sale, corruption, &c., by the friends of Mackey, but without exciting much sympathy for the defeated candidate. We are opposed to bolting as a rule, but there is a tyranny of caucuses that sometimes makes it necessary, and we admire the courage of the man who, from right principles, dares to fend asunder the shackles of king caucus and obey the dictates of conscience and the voice of the people within. Whether the bolting Republicans have thus done or not, we are unable to say, as we have no data from the inside of the operations.

We put but little faith in the accusations of corruption, bargain and sale, or like "stop thief," the criminal is likely to be the accuser. Mr. Mackey has been under off suspicion from himself. Between Irwin and Mackey we had but little preference, and were satisfied that either would make a good Treasurer. We are inclined to think that under the more favorable circumstances the disposition of the public funds regulated by law, but little good will be accomplished. We are loath to believe that the Republican party has condition of causing a rupture in the party or in any way abasing it, and we are willing to accept as good Republicans as there are in the Legislature. Gen. Irwin himself is a staunch Republican, and the best material that could be selected as that of Mackey would have been.

In response to an article in the Beaver *Argus*, the Monongahela *Republican* says: "We presume the *Argus* knows whereof it speaks, and if Mackey was nominated by Cameron's money, then he was not the actual candidate of the Republican party, but only a tool for another's bags—and if this be true, then we are not sorry that the nominee was defeated by bolting. The *Argus* is published in the town where Gen. Irwin resides, and Senator Rutan, and representative Ashbridge, and we should think not to say such naughty things without good authority."

The Pittsburgh "organ" having called upon their constituents to "mark the coalitionists with an indelible hand," the Monongahela *Republican* says: "The old *Gazette*, heretofore ready to join the people in all wholesome reforms, seems to be placed in an unfortunate position in regard to Mackey's nomination. It is not prone to know exactly how Erie, Crawford, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer may feel towards those who bolted from the nomination, but we can assure the *Gazette* that so far as Washington and Greene are concerned the election of General Irwin has given almost universal satisfaction.

"The people of this county, we beg to inform the *Gazette*, are in earnest about this matter of reform, and their first business in hand, in order to have a fair field before them, is to see that we break up the old rings. If the majority of the officeholders of the Republican party in this county let learned that the people are in earnest on this subject, and will allow a candidate to "sell up" in the interest of corruptionists, then it is time to smash all such parties. To do conscientious, right-thinking man, will vote for a corrupt measure just because it is a party measure, and we imagine to say our faithful representative A. J. Buffington for voting as he did on the Treasurer question.

"We also assure the *Gazette* we will do as it has done, namely, 'mark the cards indelible brand,' and that brand shall be—here goes an honest man." Here is one who dared to obey the will of his constituents, in the face of threats of honesty and manhood against the trickery and corruptions of party.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter* says: "You will doubtless hear a hundred and ninety-nine charges preferred against the nomination which are constantly nipped Mr. Mackey in the very opening bud of his glory. You will hear that pledges have been made to the Democracy for votes in the contestants into the Senate, to defeat the Philadelphia police bill, and all such gentle impeachments. Don't believe a word of them, Messrs. Editors, for they are not true in the slightest particular. Fifteen Republicans who refused to bow the knee to the Baal of the Treasury are incapable of being a party to any dishonorable transaction."

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THE CAMERON OVERTHROW.

The Voice of the Republican Press on the Defeat of the Treasury Ring.

[From the Uhrichsburg Allegheniau.]

Of course, all sorts of rumors are afloat as to the cause of the bolt, some contending that the fifteen Republicans sold themselves to the Democrats, with a view of breaking up the Republican organization in the State, and others holding that the fifteen were actuated by only the purest motives. The real truth is that a "ring," with Simon Cameron as its controlling head, has heretofore been the parceling out of the public patronage at Harrisburg. This "ring" was necessarily corrupt, and used the office of State Treasurer not so much in the interests of honesty and economy as for the purpose of replenishing the State and county treasury. To break the power of this "ring" from which issued, as from a Pandora's box, the many evils of corruption charged against the Republican party, has been the constant aim of the friends of honest government for years. The work has at length been accomplished, and we will do the fifteen Republican voters the credit to say that, till bitter testimony to the contrary is evoked than that of defeated partisans, we believe their action to have been dictated by a sincere desire for the good of our party.

[From the Greenville Argus.]

It would, of course, have been better for the party, if Gen. Irwin had been elected without the aid of Democratic votes; still, as he is a staunch Republican and was made no pledges to the Democrats, his election can in no manner be claimed as a Democratic victory. The fifteen Republicans that supported him are all honest men, and consistent workers in the Republican party, and if they had not opposed by the caucus nomination, they had no other motive than to reform the abuses of the Treasury Department by crushing the ring power which has during the past year, controlled the finances of the State. In this action, we are confident, they will be sustained by their constituents.

[From the Erie Western Pennsylvanian].

The "ring" has been flanked, and if the flank movement was conducted with a sincere purpose of reform—as we believe it to have been—no more can be said. It is not the men who conducted it; and all that may be said while stigmatizing them as "bolters," "traitors to the Republican party," or "jobbers and speculators in principle," for the purpose of making more money out of it than has heretofore been made, will only go to show the great disappointment of the ring itself, and the extent to which it has meddled to carry its purposes.

[From the Washington Reporter.]

While we deprecate the means used to effect the election of Gen. Irwin, and deplore the necessity which compelled a resort to such extraordinary measures, we cannot but rejoice that we go far towards justifying the measures adopted. If there is anything disgraceful or censurable in a party resorting to means to effect election of Gen. Irwin, his opponents must bear in mind that their party organization is upon him and his friends. They persisted in attempting to compel the election of a man whom the people of the State disapproved, and for whom a number of Republicans could not conscientiously vote. We are deeply grieved to see any division or discord in the ranks of the party, but cannot censure those who in defiance of party ties, and party clamor, so manly, refused to be intimidated by the lash of party. If honest men who are in error it is certainly upon the heads of those who created the necessity for a break in the party lines.

We believe that the representative men who joined with the opposition in effecting Gen. Irwin's election, have done so from honest and their constituents. While the division of party will be deeply regretted, the men who fearlessly obeyed the dictates of their own minds in regard to the Treasury question will receive their unqualified indorsement hereafter.

[From the Bedford Inquirer.]

A great hue and cry has been raised about bargain and sale, corruption, &c., by the friends of Mackey, but without exciting much sympathy for the defeated candidate. We are opposed to bolting as a rule, but there is a tyranny of caucuses that sometimes makes it necessary, and we admire the courage of the man who, from right principles, dares to fend asunder the shackles of king caucus and obey the dictates of conscience and the voice of the people within. Whether the bolting Republicans have thus done or not, we are unable to say, as we have no data from the inside of the operations.

We put but little faith in the accusations of corruption, bargain and sale, or like "stop thief," the criminal is likely to be the accuser. Mr. Mackey has been under off suspicion from himself. Between Irwin and Mackey we had but little preference, and were satisfied that either would make a good Treasurer. We are inclined to think that under the more favorable circumstances the disposition of the public funds regulated by law, but little good will be accomplished. We are loath to believe that the Republican party has condition of causing a rupture in the party or in any way abasing it, and we are willing to accept as good Republicans as there are in the Legislature. Gen. Irwin himself is a staunch Republican, and the best material that could be selected as that of Mackey would have been.

In response to an article in the Beaver *Argus*, the Monongahela *Republican* says: "We presume the *Argus* knows whereof it speaks, and if Mackey was nominated by Cameron's money, then he was not the actual candidate of the Republican party, but only a tool for another's bags—and if this be true, then we are not sorry that the nominee was defeated by bolting. The *Argus* is published in the town where Gen. Irwin resides, and Senator Rutan, and representative Ashbridge, and we should think not to say such naughty things without good authority."

The Pittsburgh "organ" having called upon their constituents to "mark the coalitionists with an indelible hand," the Monongahela *Republican* says: "The old *Gazette*, heretofore ready to join the people in all wholesome reforms, seems to be placed in an unfortunate position in regard to Mackey's nomination. It is not prone to know exactly how Erie, Crawford, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer may feel towards those who bolted from the nomination, but we can assure the *Gazette* that so far as Washington and Greene are concerned the election of General Irwin has given almost universal satisfaction.

"The people of this county, we beg to inform the *Gazette*, are in earnest about this matter of reform, and their first business in hand, in order to have a fair field before them, is to see that we break up the old rings. If the majority of the officeholders of the Republican party in this county let learned that the people are in earnest on this subject, and will allow a candidate to "sell up" in the interest of corruptionists, then it is time to smash all such parties. To do conscientious, right-thinking man, will vote for a corrupt measure just because it is a party measure, and we imagine to say our faithful representative A. J. Buffington for voting as he did on the Treasurer question.

"We also assure the *Gazette* we will do as it has done, namely, 'mark the cards indelible brand,' and that brand shall be—here goes an honest man." Here is one who dared to obey the will of his constituents, in the face of threats of honesty and manhood against the trickery and corruptions of party.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter* says: "You will doubtless hear a hundred and ninety-nine charges preferred against the nomination which are constantly nipped Mr. Mackey in the very opening bud of his glory. You will hear that pledges have been made to the Democracy for votes in the contestants into the Senate, to defeat the Philadelphia police bill, and all such gentle impeachments. Don't believe a word of them, Messrs. Editors, for they are not true in the slightest particular. Fifteen Republicans who refused to bow the knee to the Baal of the Treasury are incapable of being a party to any dishonorable transaction."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says: "The Republicans who stuck to Gen. Irwin until he was elected are being literally deluged with letters of congratulation of their course, and men from all sections of the State who are visiting Harrisburg, are warm in their words of commendation. Many of the members are receiving hearty letters of joyfully expressed thanks from many of the townships and Village of Harrisburg."

[From the Clarion Republican.]

The "Ring" men in the Legislature of this State are in a corner. On Wednesday of last week, General W. W. Irwin was elected State Treasurer, in the stead of the "slate ring," Mackey. This blow, struck by the result, was brought about by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, who had disgusted that the people of this State want purity and corruption should have a fall. All the Republicans who voted for General Irwin have done their duty, and have placed themselves on the high ground of public respect. They have heard the people of the State calling for help, calling for deliverance from the domination of corrupt men, and they have answered the call most nobly. The Republican party in this State, has to-day a renewed lease of life, and the Democrats all over the Commonwealth will rejoice that their wishes have been respected. General Irwin is said to be a man without reproach, and will make an honest, capable official. The people are ready to bless every honest man in the Commonwealth knows that the party is many thousands stronger than it would have been had the "ring" triumphed on the former occasions, unless indeed, the whole of the ring intrained and hardly reached upper C, there is a peculiar soul-full quality in it which has been rarely heard on any stage, except when Jenny Lind has sung. Critics would say—and perhaps, by rules of art, their assertion cannot be contradicted—that Jenny Lind's voice is gone. But men and women are still moved to their hearts' depths by her singing. I believe if she sings when she is threscore years and ten it will be the same.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 26, 1870.

The demand for loans to-day was brisk and was very liberally met. The banks have no trouble in supplying the wants of their customers, and the outside market seems able to take from the brokers all acceptable paper. From 10 to 12 per cent. per annum are about the ruling rates outside of banks, but there is a class of paper which stands higher rates. The latter is not in much request now, when a better sort is on hand.

—In New York the plethora of money still increases. The banks are becoming conscious of the fact that there is too much money there to allow of their controlling the rate of interest, and now show a good deal of anxiety to employ the balances they have accumulated in their clerks to keep up rates. The glut of bank currency is such that the banks are offering it for long five to ten days' duty, a low rate of interest. On ordinary call loans, the rate is 5@6 per cent., which would be lower if the banks remained out of the caucus and it been necessary. Wham great good will follow, people cannot agree, but that it will be realized in forms, seems to be placed in an unfortunate position in regard to Mackey's nomination. It is not prone to know exactly how Erie, Crawford, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer may feel towards those who bolted from the nomination, but we can assure the *Gazette* that so far as Washington and Greene are concerned the election of General Irwin has given almost universal satisfaction.

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THURSDAY MORNING, January 27.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle this week has been pretty heavy, and the market up to this morning has been slow. There were on the market this morning about 80 car loads, and there is being a good many buyers in the yards, and some disposition to buy being manifest, it was expected that a great many would change hands to-day. Prices are without change since our report of Monday. We quote good to extra steers of 1,300 to 1,400 lbs at $7 50@8 00; fair to good of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, at $6 75@7 00; decent to fair of 1,050 to 1,100 lbs steers, at 6 25@6 50, and light stock steers of 800 to 1,000 lbs, at $5 75@6 00. Common mixed lots of cattle, $4 50@5 50 ₰ cwt. These were the prices this morning.

HOGS—The run of hogs this week has been light, but sufficient to supply the demand. Prices since our report of Monday are without change. We quote choice Philadelphia large at $9 50@9 75, and extra Philadelphia at $10; Yorkers at $8 50@8 12 ½ cwt.

SHEEP.—There has been the largest run of sheep this week of any week since the yards started at Herron Hill on the 1st of May. Monday and Tuesday prices were a little brisk, but under the heavy arrivals they have given way today, and are $1 per cwt. lower than the week before part of the week, except on choice sheep that run heavy and fat, which are fully sustained. At this decline they were very dull this morning, with new receipts. There were over 20 car loads on the yards, and the market closed heavy at the close of the week. We quote choice at $5 50@6 25 ₰ cwt, but the large bulk was common and mean, and we cannot quote a price for some of them. The yards are full.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 25, 1870.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle this week was fair, and within a fraction of as large as last week. There were from Chicago over Monday, and something like 250 head from Ohio, and about 50 head from other places. There was a fair demand and several cars were bought for the Eastern markets. The quality was fair, and of choice fat cattle were sold up quickly at $7 00@7 75 per cwt, and a few extra sold at $8 00 @8 25. Common to fair sold at $5 50@6 75, and stock steers at $5 00@5 50 per cwt. The yards were cleared out early.

HOGS—There was a moderate retail demand, with plenty in the pens to satisfy it, at about the same prices as last week. Packers and shippers got all they wanted at $9 50@10 50 ₰ cwt for fair to choice.

SHEEP.—There was a fair run of sheep, aggregating fully 1,250 head, but with a fair demand for them for consumption and speculation, and in the yards the market was firm, although without much change in prices, except perhaps that choice fat sheep were a shade higher. There were a good many very poor sheep in the yards that were hardly marketable at all. At 2 @4 80 ₰ head, and common at $2@3. Prime fat sheep sold in a hurry at 5@5 ½ ₰ ₯.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 27, 1870.

There was nothing new to note yesterday in the oil market from the previous day. There was only a little doing. We have the following sales reported:

CRUDE OIL.

500 bbls spot at	12½c
1,100 bbls, July 1st, at	12½c
2,000 bbls, till September, 8, 0., at	15½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, 500 each, April and March, at 32½c

For January 30c is bid, and for February to June 30½c. For buyers' option all year 31½c is asked.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 28.—Petroleum—crude in New York is inquired for but offered freely, and prices weak but not quotably changed; 1,150 bbls sold; refined very weak, and 1c lower, and quiet; crude, 40c; refined, 42c. Market weak.

NEW YORK, January 26, 12.10 P. M.—Easter at 17@31½c.

NEW YORK, January 26, 2.30 P. M.—Quiet and weak at 16½@17@31c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 29, 1870.

The market since our last was not an active one, still the sales were materially larger than the week previous. The majority of the mills remain idle, with a misunderstanding existing between the manufacturers and their men. The former offer to start their works if the skilled workmen will accept of a decline of from ten to fifteen per cent., up to the present time the latter are unwilling to submit to any decline. Thus the matter stands.

The prospect for the spring trade is not a very flattering one. Orders are coming in slowly. The stock of pig iron is fully equal to the demand, whilst of certain kinds the supply exceeds the demand. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

50 tons medium grey forge	$37 00—6 mos.
100 tons mottled forge	37 00—6 mos.
250 tons medium grey forge	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons mottled forge	36 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium grey forge	37 00—6 mos.
60 tons grey forge	37 50—6 mos.

Charcoal.

30 tons extra forge	$50 00—4 mos.
10 tons extra forge	51 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 3 grey	48 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 short white	52 50—4 mos.
10 tons No 3 grey	48 50—4 mos.
10 tons No 2 Foundry	49 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 2 Foundry	49 00—4 mos.
300 tons No 3 grey forge	46 00—4 mos.
10 tons No 2 Foundry	42 00—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 Foundry	41 00—4 mos.
10 tons No 2 Foundry	40 00—4 mos.
10 tons No 2 Foundry	38 00—4 mos.
10 tons No 2 Foundry	37 50—4 mos.
100 tons No 3 forge	35 00—cash.

Coke.

100 tons Red Bank	$38 00—6 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 29, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@ 4¾
Refined do	4 @ 4½
Heavy Band	4½@ 5¼
Light and Light Band	5 @ 5½
Round and Square	4½@ 5
Hoop	5 @ 5½
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5¼
Boiler Plate	5 @ 6
Tank Iron	4½@ 5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

Spikes	4½@ 5
T, H, B, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the pound	4 @ 5
Nail Rods	5 @ 5½
Between Iron	4½@ 5

Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	Amer. Charcl.	Juniata.
" 18 to 24	5¾	7¼
" 25 to 26	6¼	7¾
" 27	6¾	8¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

10d to 6od Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d	5 25
3d	5 50
2d fine	6 00
2d fine	6 25
Finishing	6 50
Clinch	6 25
Cut Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25
Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50 ₰ 1 in, $7 00 1¼ in, $6 75 1½ in, $6 50; 1¾ in, $6 25.	
Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common.	
Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.	

Spun Roll.....4 70@ 75 Diamond Twist.. 90@1 00
Flounders.....60@ 70 Rough & Ready.. 90@1 10
Yens.....60@ 70 Scotch Snuff.....
Navy.....60@ 70 Gail's Pioneer Snuff.. 85@
Louisville Navy 75@ 78 Oil and Dry..... 28@ 32
Richmond do 70@ 72 Wheeling stogies

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 27, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.			
Acetic	lb	25	@ 28
Citric	lb	1 12	@ 1 18
Gallic	lb	80	@ 85
Tartaric	lb	80	@ 85
Alcohol gall	gal	2 50	@ 2 85
Alum.			
Cape	lb	28	@ 30
Socot	lb	1 65	@ 1 75
Am. Carb	lb	12	@ 14
Aqua	lb	10@12	@ 14
Annotta	lb	80	@ 90
Asbestos	lb	25	@ 30
Seeds	lb	4@5	@ 5
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@ 1 05
Bay Rum	gal	4 00	@ 5 00
Bark.			
Cassia	lb	22	@ 28
Slip'd	lb	75	@ 80
" Pale	lb	90	@ 1 00
Cinchona	lb	60	@ 70
Black Lead.			
American	lb	5	@ 6
East Ind	lb	12	@ 16
Flowers	lb	75	@ 80
Blue Mass	lb	60	@ 62
Blue Vit	lb	1 05	@ 1 10
Borax ref	lb	39	@ 40
Brimstone	lb	4½@5	@ 5
Brushes	lb	85@90	@ 85
Cam'l Hair	lb	30	@ 35
Calomel	lb	1 06	@ 1 10
Camphor	lb	1 00	@ 1 05
Cantharides	lb	2 75	@ 3 00
Cham. Ger	lb	40	@ 50
Chamois	lb	60	@ 65
Chlorof'm	lb	1 42	@ 1 44
Cloves	lb	35	@ 40
Cochineal	lb	1 30	@ 1 35
Cop. Vit	lb	25	@ 30
Copp'ras	lb	2½@3	@ 3
Cream Tart	lb	35	@ 40
Cubebs	lb	60	@ 65
Culbear	lb	45	@ 48
Dover's Pn	lb	2 25	@ 2 50
El Nit sps	lb	48	@ 52
Emery	lb	12	@ 15
Ext Logw	lb	14	@ 15
" Cam	lb	50	@ 55
" Indian	lb	45	@ 50
" Soap	lb	20	@ 25
Fustic chi	lb	3½@4	@ 4
Gals Aleppo	lb	70	@ 75
" White	lb	85	@ 1 00
Gelatine	lb	1 00	@ 1 10
Shellac	lb	50	@ 55
Trag s'p'k	lb	60	@ 65
Gin'r Jam	lb	14	@ 15
" Afr	lb	13	@ 14
Hoff'm's A	lb	48	@ 50
Indigo Bat	lb	1 00	@ 1 10
Span B'l	lb	1 65	@ 1 70
Iodine raw	lb	4 00	@ 4 10
Iodide K	lb	3 75	@ 3 80
Ipecac	lb	2 75	@ 3 00
Isinglass	lb	60	@ 65
Jalap	lb	1 40	@ 1 45
Lac Dye	lb	30	@ 35
Lac Sulph	lb	30	@ 35
Lead, red	lb	9½	@ 10
" white	lb	9½	@ 10
Licorice	lb	30	@ 35
Lupulin	lb	1 00	@ 1 10
Madder	lb	12½	@ 13
Magnesia	lb	1 75	@ 1 80
Manna	lb	1 00	@ 1 10
Morphine	oz	2 75	@ 3 00
Nutmegs	lb	1 25	@ 1 30
Nux Vomica	lb	1 25	@ 1 30
Oil Bergamot	lb	3 00	@ 3 25
Castor	gal	2 80	@ 2 90
Cinnam	lb	4 50	@ 4 75
Cloves	lb	3 50	@ 4 00
Oil.			
Cod liver	gal	2 25	@ 2 30
Lemon	lb	3 25	@ 3 30
Sperm	gal	2 65	@ 2 80
Tanners

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Six copies of one copy, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

Frequent references have been lately made in the newspapers to a projected Yacht race across the Atlantic. And a few days ago, we believe, it was announced that the time and terms of the intended contest had been agreed upon. As, on the part of the English, the object of this proposed trial of sailing speed is to recover the cup won by the Yacht America in the memorable regatta at Cowes, on August 22, 1851, the race would seem to possess a national interest. Nearly all Americans will certainly watch for the details and the result with feelings of not a little anxiety, as matters in which each one is personally concerned, while on the other side of the water they will be regarded with an interest which the adjective intense will very faintly characterize. The concern felt oy each Englishman will combine the patriotic anticipations raised by the prospect of a victory over the French in other days with the hopes attached to a horse about to run at Newmarket, on which he has bet a hundred thousand pounds. Nor will the anxiety be confined to any one class; it will be common to the Duke and his groom, to the highest lady and her waiting woman.

Every one knows something of the pride the English take in their yachts. It is the bloom, the culmination of their devotion to the sea. It seems to them becoming to move gracefully and swiftly over the waves which they claim to rule. And for many years, centuries we might say, it has been a matter of rivalry among a numerous class of rich men to carry the construction of this sort of vessels to the utmost perfection. To secure greater accuracy of line in the keel and body, a more complete equilibrium of the sailing apparatus, a more absolute obedience to the rudder, and especially superior speed, have been objects of the most earnest pursuit, in the promotion of which no expense has been spared. Their internal equipment is also an object of attention, being often the counterpart of the owner's house. Neither library nor bath-room is wanting, and if a lady happens to be concerned, a piano, some times of Lilliputian dimensions, is a part of the furniture of the cabin. And its floor is so massively carpeted and its walls so covered with morocco cushions that a fall or a fling from side to side, the consequence of heavy weather, is not an accident to be dreaded. These details may serve to illustrate to some readers the pride and affection with which the yacht is looked upon by its proprietor.

Until the memorable day, the 22d of August, 1851, we fancy, no Englishman ever for a moment doubted that the English Yachts were the fastest in the world. In whatever else Britons had been beaten, their supremacy in this respect was, they supposed, unquestionable, beyond the reach of rivalry. On the day mentioned there was to be a match round the Isle of Wight for a cup worth £100, open to all nations. Multitudinous little vessels with various names, Dragon Flies, Water-swallows, Water Witches, Sylphs, Sea Gulls, &c., &c., were lying or balancing on the sea at the starting place, all elegant and highly finished in their appointments, ready, like Knights of old, to contend for the prize, when somewhat off at one side of the line an unlooked for, unknown champion was seen, evidently prepared to take part in the race. This was a plain, by no means beautiful ship. It was "sea-washed," as if just arrived from a stormy voyage. It had a low dark deck and high strong spars and sailyards, reminding one spectator at least of a Barbary Xebec. When the signal for the start had been given by the discharge of a single cannon, and the English vessels had at once spread all their canvas, the stranger leisurely shook first one and then another of its great sails from the yards, turned over on its side and gilded away through the water and past the other yachts with a velocity which steadily increased. It was at the head of them all before its canvas was all exposed—and when "the last rag," as the sailors say, was flung out, it literally sailed away from its contestants. It won the race by eight nautical miles, sailing round the island and then returning to meet its rivals. As the unknown came fully into view on this return it raised the star spangled banner. A German gentleman who was present says that this caused unspeakable disgust to the British beholders of the display, and one can easily believe him. But their admiration was as indescribable as their disgust, and every yachtman with money was eager to purchase the wonderful sailer. The two highest offers came from Lord somebody and from ROBERT STEPHENSON, the great Engineer. The latter was intensely interested in the exploit, and particularly in the secret of the astonishing sailing power by which it had been performed. For years he had paid much attention to ship building and owned one of the fastest yachts in England, which had been built on a model devised by himself.

It is sometimes stated that the victory of the America was "due to her superior construction on the wave principle." The German to whom we have already alluded was M. M. VON WEBER, the engineer, who a few days after the Regatta was invited by ROBERT STEPHENSON to dine at his house in London, where he became acquainted with the American builder of the victorious vessel, whom he calls STEVENSON. The following abridged translation of his report of some of their after-dinner conversation will be read with interest. It contains the American's explanation of the triumph.

Mr. Robert Stephenson said: "If I had been so fortunate as to get a look at the lines of the ship to pieces and studied its lines and proportions." To which the American replied: "You would have been a pity, for you would have found nothing new. Indeed I am surprised to see you, for permitting such high officers of money for the vessel, since the mystery of its sailing power is so simple." He made a pause; no one dared to ask for such information, for every one knew that Stephenson was a person, which was only relieved, as he quietly proceeded on: "The body of your yacht, my noble lord, is better formed than that of mine, and under certain circumstances she would run better before the wind; but the abundant, very elegant, very becoming, yet —useless cordage which you have behind the sails splits the wind and weakens its pressure upon the canvas. Your decks are too high, and also interfere with the wind. True, you almost always have a dry deck, while my boat, on the other hand, is often wind ins half under water. How we were washed while we were coming over, but a few days ago!"

"The chief thing, however, consists in the material and cut of the sails. This is properly my secret. Ordinary dry canvas is a mere sieve, which lets half the wind through it, and the rounding of your sails is rather beautiful than useful. Strong cotton, fine-fold, quilted, and stretched stiff as a board with tightly attached sheets and braces—taut in the right kind of a sail. On such the air does its duty, and with them you can sail within an hair's breadth of the wind."

In spite of this simple explanation, Mr. STEPHENSON still offered the big price he had before offered for the ship, and he got it. Having made two or three voyages in it, and found that its builder's report of its taking in water in heavy weather had not been in the least exaggerated, he sold it and returned to the yacht which he had formerly used. This latter little vessel will live as long in the history of science as the America in the history of naval architecture. In it the astronomer PIAZZI SMYTHE made his well known voyage to Teneriff, Mr. STEPHENSON having lent the yacht with its crew to the man of science for six months.

DYING HARD!

BERGNER'S *Record* job dies hard. It reappeared in the Senate a few days ago under the auspices of Senator WHITE, (more's the pity,) but it is to its credit, that after a discussion that body sent the thing back again. The price now proposed to be given the contractor is fourteen dollars and fifty cents a page, being only fifty cents less, we believe, than was paid under the old contract. So, to all intents and purposes, it is the same old job, involving the same army of paper and folders, thousands of extra dollars of postage, with a string of items added to make the job still "a good thing." No contractor would be so persistent for the job as BERGNER is if he did not know it would be "a good thing." It is no part of reform to peddle out "good things" to contractors. This is precisely what the people insist shall not be done.

It is said that there is a practical difficulty in the case. The Legislature needs a daily record of some kind of the proceedings of each house. No one will pretend that the BERGNER *Record* ever supplied this want, for its publication was continually behind, sometimes weeks, and even months. Under the Constitution each house is bound to publish as often as once a week a journal of proceedings. Of course neither speeches nor anything aside from a true narrative of the business is contemplated. In other States this journal is furnished daily and laid on the desks of members each morning. Reporting and printing speeches is no part of the business. Speeches are not properly a part of the journal required by our Constitution. If there is any warrant for reporting and printing speeches, it is obtained somewhere else than in the provisions requiring the journal to be printed. As to the expense, even if the daily journal idea, carried out in document form, should be as great as BERGNER'S $14 50 a page job, it would be the better one, for under such an arrangement the information, which is the kernel of the thing, would be promptly furnished, and the extras of pasting, folding, postage and other usual belongings to a job, would be avoided.

What besides this is desirable the daily papers at the Capital ought to supply, as a matter of private enterprise. But this they will never do so long as, by hook or by crook, the Treasury can be bled to pay for it. Even the smallest modicum of enterprise ought to suffice for this, but this, we repeat, never will be so long as jobbery is tolerated. One year of economy, we venture to say, will do a great deal to stimulate enterprise in this respect, and rid the State permanently of an expense which has long been borne, but which it should not be made longer to bear.

Let the Legislature stand firm on this point. By doing it, if any error is committed, it will be on the side of economy, and the people will applaud their action.

THE LONG STRUGGLE NEARLY ENDED

The Ohio House of Representatives on Thursday ratified the Fifteenth amendment. The Senate having previously approved of it, the action of the State is now complete. So too with Iowa; the amendment was ratified by the Senate on Wednesday, and by the House of Representatives on Thursday. During the debate in the House of Representatives of Ohio, on the amendment on Wednesday, the following letter from Chief Justice CHASE to one of the "independent" members from Cincinnati was read:

WASHINGTON, November, 1869.

Hon. Thomas Yeatman:

MY DEAR SIR: The eyes of the whole country are upon the people of Ohio. On your vote depends the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Pass for universal amnesty. The amendment must be put through at all hazards. S. P. CHASE.

The ratification by Ohio and Iowa increases the number of States that have ratified the amendment to twenty-seven, as follows:

1. Arkansas,
2. Alabama,
3. Connecticut,
4. Florida,
5. Indiana,
6. Illinois,
7. Iowa,
8. Kansas,
9. Louisiana,
10. Maine,
11. Massachusetts,
12. Michigan,
13. Missouri,
14. Minnesota,
15. Mississippi,
16. New Hampshire,
17. North Carolina,
18. Nevada,
19. New York,
20. Ohio,
21. Pennsylvania,
22. Rhode Island,
23. South Carolina,
24. Vermont,
25. Virginia,
26. West Virginia,
27. Wisconsin.

The legislatures of Nebraska and Texas are sure to ratify the amendment, and Georgia also will ratify. This list makes up thirty States; two more than are necessary. Should the subsequent action by New York in rescinding its ratification be accepted as legal, the amendment will still have one vote more than is necessary. We presume the amendment will be proclaimed part of the National Constitution before the first of April.

The following is the text of the article, which it is well to bear in mind, as it is continually misrepresented by the Democratic journals:

"ARTICLE XV.

"*Section 1.* The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"*Section 2.* The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

THE SPECTROSCOPE—ITS WONDERS.

The Spectroscope is due principally to KIRCHOFF & BUNSEN, whose original memoir appeared as late as 1861. Its revelations are all recent, and have obtained immense extension with each successive year. It consists essentially of one or more prisms which decompose the light entering through a narrow slit. When different elementary substances are volatilised in a colorless flame, each imparts to it a special hue by which the chemist has long been able to determine the character of the substance, but only when each element was introduced separately. The Spectroscope now enables him to determine the constituent parts of the most heterogeneous substance by the light it gives, since each elementary body is found to emit when incandescent, rays of definite wave-length, which announce by brilliant lines the presence and character of each element, even if any number are present in the most intimate union.

The delicacy of the test in the hands of the chemist is specially wonderful. A milligramme in a quantity inscrutable to any but a delicate balance, yet a quantity of sodium salt less than 1-3,000,000 part of this minute weight, announces *instantly* its presence by two orange colored lines. A more definite idea of the all but infinitesimal quantity notable, may be gained from the statement that an easterly breeze will bring out the sodium line, for the breeze blows from the ocean, and the salt of the ocean is due to sodium, and thus the presence of the element in the Atlantic and Pacific seas is announced over the continent. Thus the presence of new and unsuspected elements (e. g. Rubidium, cæsium, etc.,) has been announced to the chemist by this instrument, and the no less surprising fact ascertained that some of the very rarest products of the laboratory are among the most widely diffused objects in nature. The chemist possesses no means of analysis comparable in delicacy with this, and it opens new views as to the possible constitution of some of the most familiar substances. Iron, for instance, even in chemical purity, gives, not one line, but hundreds, and great numbers of these iron lines appear in the solutions with those from other metals. The full significance of this and other deeply interesting facts, brought to light by the spectroscope, is still to be revealed.

Of the abundant practical applications of the instrument, one may be mentioned in the now general "BESSEMER" process for producing cast steel. Here success depends on a knowledge of the *exact* time at which to shut off the blast, a few seconds too much or too little being fatal. The practiced workman guesses closely by the color of the flame from the molten metal, but the spectroscopist can determine the point at once and with absolute precision by watching for the disappearance of the lines announcing the presence of carbon.

The applications of the instrument to Astronomy are of the highest interest, but to do more than suggest them would be impossible. Our sun is found to contain abundant *familiar elements, of which iron* is specially prominent; those distant suns we call stars tell us here of the presence at inconceivable distances of the substances we are familiar with on earth. Hydrogen glows in Sirius and in the farthest nebula. The same iron whose light our furnaces pour at night over Pittsburgh sends its radiance to us from stars whence light, travelling with inconceivable speed across space, has yet been centuries in bringing tidings of its far off source.

PAY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

So manifestly right, in every view of the subject, is the proposition to abolish the fees of our county officers and substitute therefor suitable salaries, that we are not surprised that our delegation at Harrisburg are disposed to view it with much favor. One other thing is equally manifest, which is, that the only way to avoid meeting the question in the next fall's election is to dispose of it now. A method for reducing the taxes that is so reasonable and direct as this is, will, of course, not be permitted to rest. Nor is the reduction of taxes the only reason. By attaching proper salaries to the offices in lieu of enormous incomes under the system, one prolific source of corruption in local politics will be removed. It is notorious that now large sums are paid to secure nominations for certain offices, whereby conventions become little less than auctions. If even half that is said on this head is true, in this view of the subject overwhelming reasons will be found for the reform. No good one can be given why an office holder should be paid better than a mechanic or professional man for services requiring equal ability. So far from this being the case, however, we find persons in office with incomes amounting to thousands, who, under the most favorable circumstances in any calling for which they are fitted, would be content with twice as many hundreds. Great inequality and injustice result from the present system—or the want of system. To our Judges we pay salaries mean and niggardly compared to the incomes of some of the other offices, requiring not a tithe of the learning and ability, and imposing far less labor and responsibility. It is neither fair nor honest to fix the salary of a Judge at $5,000 and permit the clerk of the court to pocket $15,000. This is perfectly indisputable. Pay the clerk a proper salary, as well as the Judge, say we—a rule which, in the estimation of most of fair minded men, while it substituted for the fees of the clerk a salary not exceeding one third the present emoluments, would increase the salary of the Judge to something like fair pay for his labor and the cost of training requisite to fit him for his responsible position. It would simply be decent to pay best the officers whose duties impose the greatest labor, exact learning and previous training and involve vast responsibility. Such a principle would place our Judges at the head of the list, whereas they are nearer the foot than the head.

These considerations aside, the reform we propose, it is believed, would cause a net annual gain to the treasury of the county of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. Why should this considerable sum go into the pockets of individuals, to be scrambled for every time a nomination comes around? In times of heavy taxation, especially, why should it not be saved to the taxpayers? Can any one give a reason? We conclude that no one can be found with the hardihood to attempt it.

We repeat, therefore, that a failure to secure the reform at Harrisburg at the present session, will bring our representatives and the party face to face with the question, when the next election comes around.

SENATOR HOWARD'S NEW LICENSE BILL.

Senator HOWARD'S bill restoring to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions the business of granting licenses in Allegheny county, is an important and timely measure; and that Senator is entitled to and will receive the thanks of his constituents for bringing it forward. All classes, more especially the tax-paying and intelligent classes, are profoundly convinced of the absolute necessity of reforming the business of granting licenses. That the Juries have repeatedly, and in the most earnest manner, presented the subject and done what they could to awaken the public mind to the fact that the number of licenses is far in excess of the reasonable wants of community, and that from this source proceeds much of the crime and pauperism so alarmingly on the increase, whereby taxation is increased and the peace of society greatly disturbed. To these representations and earnest protests from citizens, uttered with frequency and deep concern, the Commissioners have been deaf. They have gone on granting licenses as though their duty would be best performed by opening the greatest number of dram shops, regardless of their character and public sentiment. Crime and expense have increased correspondingly. The evil must be restrained. The public demands and will have protection. It has a right to demand it, and does demand it, from the Legislature. The Judges, it is fair to presume, covet not the additional labor which Senator HOWARD'S bill imposes on them; but it is not for a moment supposed that they will shrink from it as a duty to a community whose most vital interest is at stake.

That the bill will meet with opposition is altogether probable; not, however, from the great body of the public not interested in the liquor traffic. It ought to command the instant approbation of those engaged in it who yet feel that neither their interests nor the interest of the community is subserved by granting licenses almost indiscriminately.

What is aimed at by the bill is the restraining of licenses within reasonable bounds. No one will pretend that those bounds have not been far transcended, to the detriment of all to whom license should be granted, and the deadly injury of society. The bill is in the interest of humanity and a heavily taxed people, and as such ought to command the united support of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature. The delegation may feel satisfied it will command the approval of a vast majority of their constituents.

JERRY BLACK AND EDWIN M. STANTON.

Judge BLACK'S letter on the relations of Mr. STANTON with the BUCHANAN administration, discloses nothing of startling novelty or interest. It sets forth what we all know to be the fact, that up until the firing on Sumter Mr. STANTON was a Democrat of the straightest sect, and to the last chance he was in favor of compromising with the Southern secessionists. It is very easy to realize how natural was the change from this position to that of bitter opposition to armed rebellion. Every community in the North can show its pro-slavery Democrat of 1860 changed to an intensified radical when the storm of war burst upon the country. The most devoted friends of the South and its peculiar institution became in time their most aggressive adversaries. Mr. STANTON'S experience therefore was not at all a novel one. DOUGLAS, had he lived, would have stood shoulder to shoulder with him, precisely as DICKINSON, DIX, TOD, WRIGHT, CUSHING, HOLT, LOGAN and hosts of other Democratic leaders did. They felt the crime of rebellion more intensely than any other class of our public men, for with them it was mingled with a sense of ingratitude and treachery. The letter part of Judge BLACK'S letter shows that he grows restive under the weight of popular opprobrium he has driven on his head by public life, and destroyed his political influence. To a man of his unquestioned abilities and "vaulting ambition," a forced retirement is the sorest punishment that can be devised. It is natural therefore he should seek to justify himself, even if in doing so, he covers with a still deeper disgrace the imbecility of Mr. BUCHANAN. On the question of surrendering Sumter to South Carolina, which the President had resolved upon, Judge BLACK claims that he was mainly instrumental in preventing the adoption of this shameful policy, and that he was supported in his opposition to the surrender by Mr. STANTON. This fact fully substantiated will probably have the effect of changing the popular estimate of Judge BLACK, by demonstrating that he is the man who saved the Government from BUCHANAN'S contemplated disgraceful capitulation of the Fort. This would cover a multitude of sins, and we wish the Judge success in his endeavor.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS.

Our State Constitution, article I, section 15, says: "Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same weekly." The National Constitution contains the same requirement. And hence the State Printers at Harrisburg and Washington have always published the official journals. But some very foolish legislators and editors seem to think that these journals mean the *Congressional Globe* and BERGNER'S *Record*. If so, both Congress and the State Legislature for some fifty or sixty years were constant violators of the State and National Constitutions. But such was not the case. The men who framed both Constitutions from 1787 to 1790, always published the official journals, and still continue to do so, even since the speech making mania has taxed us with the *Globes* and the *Records*. None but very verdant editors and legislators have ever pretended that these latter publications were the constitutional journals required to be kept. The present very energetic State Printer (who, by the way, is Mr. BENJ. SINGERLY, of Pittsburgh,) will put the journals upon the desks of the members every morning if required to do so, and not postpone them up to dog days, as GEO. BERGNER has done with his record of speeches. The constitutional journal has to be published and paid for by the State, and to place it upon the desks of the members would only require about three boys, and this would take the place of the one hundred thousand dollar job, with its army of political loafers known as pasters and folders. We hope hereafter to hear no legislator or editor quote the constitution to sustain this enormous outrage.

THE Virginia Admission bill that passed the House last week, goes back to it from the Senate, patched and hampered with conditions. The decisive vote was taken yesterday, and the "conditionists," as they are styled, carried the Senate by a vote of 31 in favor of new conditions against 28 for the BINGHAM bill pure and simple. This was the vote on the DRAKE amendment, and the others proposed by Senators WILSON and MORTON were carried by a like majority. There were only four Senators absent when the vote was taken, not counting Mr. CAMERON, who was paired off with Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. SCOTT, of this State, was one of the Senators who stood by the BINGHAM bill without conditions. The new conditions are not of much account, and were more earnestly opposed on the ground of the principle they established as to the relations between Congress and the States than on their merits. The bill as amended was passed by a vote of 48 to 10, the Democrats alone voting in the negative. It now goes back to the House, and there seems to be no doubt but the amended bill will pass that body on Monday. It does not differ materially from the measure originally reported by the House Reconstruction Committee, and which was defeated by a majority of only three votes.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your indorsement of Senator Howard's bill restoring to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions the business of granting licenses in Allegheny county, appears at first sight to be a move in the right direction. But will it bear inspection? Is not our elective Judiciary hampered sufficiently already by party devices, and are we prepared to add to the difficulties by which it is already environed, that of the "Whisky Ring?"

But the office of County Commissioner but a sample of what our Judges may become? Might we not in due time be cursed as New York city is to-day in this direction? Knowing the *present power* of the Whisky Ring, should we not guard against everything that would increase it?

The plan of submitting the number of licenses to the vote of the particular ward or township in which they are desired, seems to be the one calculated to reach the evil most directly. By this plan the question is brought to the door of every man's house, and earnest practical effort can be directed against it. The evil loses its vast proportions when it is attacked thus in detail, and men with no heart to attack the Whisky Ring in the entirety will be very glad in this way to get a cut at one of its heads.

A general law of this kind for this State seems to many the most effective way of meeting the difficulty. T.

In giving a place in our columns to the above, we disavow for the writer and ourselves any intention to reflect on the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. We are for Senator HOWARD'S bill, because we are confident that our Judges would be far safer persons into whose hands to commit the business of granting licenses than are the County Commissioners. In support of this belief experience is confidently appealed to, and in our opinion not a single grand need be added to prove how beneficial, in every point of view, would be such a change. We readily admit that there is some force in the suggestion that our elective Judiciary might be involved in an unseemly strife. But here, again, the past can be appealed to. Certainly experience here does not justify the fears of our correspondent. New York is no criterion. Nothing but itself can be its parallel. We look rather to the superior intelligence and virtue of our people—and on this we might rely to rectify present abuses, but for the imminent necessity which cannot afford to wait till the Commissioners can be reformed out. Two more years of present peril is not to be thought of.

As to submitting the question of license to the people, while it might work well in rural districts, as a general thing it would prove the surest means of perpetuating the evil where the need of a cure is most pressing. What sense or practical utility would there be in having one side of a street, dividing two wards, free from while the other was lined with dram shops? It is into the worst places that reform should be carried—and it must be carried, for who supposes it ever will be of home growth? Our correspondent will readily carry out the argument. He will scarcely maintain that the physician should be called for those who are well, while those who are sick are left to cure themselves. We establish schools, and adopt reformatory measures where the field of reform is greatest. The reverse of this is not the rule of wise men.

A SUBJECT is to be laid before the Council which we do not remember to have seen anywhere mentioned as one of the reasons of its call. It seems, however, about as practically important as any of them. We may not understand the matter, but we allude to "the Petition against the excesses of laymen who edit religious journals," which is reported to have been drawn up and numerously signed by the Fathers. Protestants have often wondered at the freedom of discussion and assertion in which Catholic laymen have been indulged by the authorities of the Papal church. We have, it may be, too readily taken for granted that these mighty champions enjoyed the approval of their spiritual superiors, when, in fact, they were merely free lances who owned, or at least owned subjection to no commander. Persons who have paid any attention to religious controversy in France were at once reminded by the petition by the tone of the most unchastened polemics of the class, who in that country have long carried desolation among both friends and foes. But we are more interested in the relation of the petition to some eminent controversialists of this class who employ the English language. No American, conscious of more or less earnest hostility to Popery as a gigantic system of oppression utterly antagonistic to intellectual progress and free institutions, can have failed to watch several of those non-clerical supporters of Catholicity with feelings of the liveliest interest. In view of the almost certainly happy influence of their zealous labors, many Protestants must have found it in their hearts to bless these their enemies. The lay champions we at this moment have in mind are all so-called converts from one or another denomination of Protestant Christianity. For sufficient reasons, not seeking or not finding admission to the priesthood, they yet feel called upon to step forth as assailants of the church which they have left, and as champions of the church which they have joined. Full of the missionary spirit of the convert, sometimes indecorously called the hatred of the renegade for the friends whom he has deserted, these Catholic recruits often maintain their new religion in a manner well adapted to render it odious or contemptible in the eyes of intelligent Protestants. Instead of using the knowledge which their opportunities have enabled them to give in such a way as to recommend their adopted faith, they frequently take advantage of it in framing insulting appeals. On the other hand, in the pride of their Catholic championship, and in their character of Catholic advocates, they disregard all those decencies and that reserve by which, judiciously employed, so much is gained for a religious cause. From the petition to which we have referred, it should seem that the Catholic discipline furnished no method of regulating these reckless polemics, and that it was necessary to appeal to the Council for measures of restraint.

THE Philadelphians object to Mr. BUCHANAN'S commonplace ideas because they apply to a local improvement of greater interest and importance to the people of that city than to any other community in the Union. This is natural, even if it is not a very high order of self-sacrificing patriotism. But if it is a valid objection in this instance, will it not be equally valid when urged by the people of the Pacific coast, of the Gulf coast, of the New England coast, of the lake coast, and of the interior States, against cutting down appropriations in their respective localities? And then, pray, when, where or how will there be a chance to introduce a system of economy and retrenchment in our national expenditures? The one way to do it is to strike out every appropriation not absolutely necessary, until the taxes are reduced. Let there be no exceptions. If one is made, they will multiply so rapidly that the people will soon discover that Congress has talked economy and not practiced it. In the present state of the public mind, the Republican party cannot very well afford a discovery of this character.

THE Honorable HIRAM P. REVELS, Senator elect from Mississippi, is reported to be of a "healthy dark brown color," and is, therefore, probably not of purely negro descent. As in the instance of ALEXANDRE DUMAS *pere*, there is room for curious inquiry as to the degree in which different races are intermingled in his blood and represented in his person. It used to be told how a gentleman of an ethnographically inquisitive spirit from South Carolina, seeing "the great novelist and dramatist who had exhausted all successes and wearied the hundred voices of renown," figuring in the fashionable circles of Paris, was moved to question DUMAS about his pedigree. His African blood was obvious to the man of the South, but how much had gone to constitute those peculiar features he was quite unable to conjecture. To the first and second questions DUMAS politely answered—"I am a quadroon;" "my father was a mulatto." To the third question, DUMAS, out of patience, replied—"my genealogy began where yours ends, sir,—my grandfather was a baboon, sir." In these days of Darwinism, which traces all mankind back to the ancestry thus claimed by the celebrated Frenchman, Senator REVELS may expect to suffer little in the scientific circles of Washington in consequence of any similar, or similar traces that may appear in his features or person. Especially if his manners are all right. Well educated, and accustomed to strenuous intellectual exertion, if his right to a seat in the Senate shall be allowed, he may appear to great advantage. Men of pure negro pedigree have often moved as temporary members of the highest English and French society without suggesting to observers the slightest notion of inferiority in either mind or manners. Perhaps no foreigners have ever been better received or more respected in the most select quarters than two or more of the representatives of Liberia in London, one of them once Governor of the African republic. And we remember to have once heard Mr. WALTER FORWARD in a speech declare that he had never met with better informed gentlemen than certain Liberian delegates who had visited Washington while he was there. He added that as diplomatists they would compare favorably with any he had ever known.

We think it will be wise and creditable to give the new Senator precisely the reception and treatment to which he would be entitled as the member of another race. Nor will there be anything surprising in the fact, if he should turn out a statesman of surpassing and highly imposing dignity of mien and deportment.

In calling the attention of the Legislature to the declining condition of the State Agricultural College and the unsatisfactory results of the management of the institution, Governor GEARY started a question which, it is to be hoped, will not be suffered to rest. During the past year the average attendance has been less than forty pupils; and it is equally manifest that the condition of affairs in other respects is not much better. For some years the Institution has been declining, and there seems to be no good ground to expect improvement until a thorough change is made in the management. But it is not clear that even with the best of management the original expectations in regard to the so-called College will ever be realized. There seems to have been a radical mistake committed in locating and starting the Institution, and it is the opinion of not a few that more good would be realized from the grant from the General Government, whereby between twenty and thirty thousand dollars are given annually to this Institution, were the sum conferred on some one that is well established and ably conducted, or divided between two or three of such a character. Dr. BURROUGHS, who is at the head of the so-called Agricultural College, is doubtless a man of ability and enthusiasm, but judged by results he is a failure. And nothing would seem to be clearer than that the Legislature should interpose, to the end that the cause of education for which the grant was intended shall receive some benefit.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for February relates for the first time the circumstances attending Mr. CAMERON'S expulsion from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet and appointment as Minister to Russia. For some time, it says, President LINCOLN had shown a growing distrust of Mr. CAMERON'S capacity to manage the War Department in the unprecedented exigency of a civil war of gigantic dimensions. Mr. CAMERON received a note from Mr. LINCOLN offering him the Russian Mission, which the former conceived was couched in an unfriendly tone. To this effect he expressed himself to Mr. CHASE, who, having more tact to manage such men as CAMERON, suggested another kind of note of dismissal. "Well, then," said the President, "write what you think proper and I will sign it." Another was written, and the incompetent Secretary resigned, expressing the wish that his successor might be taken from Pennsylvania. Mr. LINCOLN did not heed this request, but appointed Mr. STANTON. When the selection was made known to the Cabinet it was heartily approved by all with the exception of MONTGOMERY BLAIR. After Mr. CAMERON had retired, the House of Representatives, by a vote of more than two to one, adopted a resolution pointedly censuring him for placing two or three millions of dollars in the hands of his favorite, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, and others, from whom no security was required, to purchase army supplies.

SENATOR BILLINGFELT'S resolution offered in the State Senate on Friday last, calling on the State Treasurer for information relative to the condition of the Sinking Fund, and what moneys rightfully belonging to it have been diverted, is aimed to correct an evil that has grown into a settled practice within a few years past in violation of law and the Constitution. The preamble to the resolution of inquiry is quite lengthy, and sets forth that it is a plain violation of the act of Assembly and the provisions of the Constitution to apply any of the revenues set apart for the Sinking Fund toward the payment of any of the general expenses of the Government, or to any other purpose whatsoever, except the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt. The practice, as we understand it, of appropriating revenues set apart for the Sinking Fund, grew up during the war, and was possibly justified by the necessities of the case. That necessarily exists no longer, and the fund should hereafter be held sacred.

IT would appear from the declarations of Judge WRIGHT, the United States Senator elect from Iowa, that the free traders have not things entirely their own way in the West, however much they may boast of the success of their specious theories in that section of the Union. Previous to his election Judge WRIGHT wrote a letter to the Legislature stating the ground upon which he will stand as Senator, on the various political and financial questions now under discussion. From this letter we quote the annexed very specific declaration:

"Finally, I would stand by protection to home industry and manufactures. This is not only based upon the soundest principles of manhood, and this is not to build up the individual, but to protect and benefit the million."

There is hardly much comfort for the Free Trade League in this avowal. We may add that on the national debt question, Judge WRIGHT takes unequivocal ground in this letter against any form of repudiation, secret or open.

VIRGINIA is about to step in. She might have done so a long time ago, but chose to pursue a course that necessitated a tarrying for a long time in the ante-room. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill which the Senate put through under somewhat singular circumstances. The "mother of Presidents" will step back into the family of States, shorn in her proportions and not likely in the future to be as prolific as in former times. She will scarcely know herself when she comes to look once more in the family mirror.

OUR report of Legislative proceedings yesterday is unusually interesting. Senator HOWARD introduced a supplement to the Allegheny county license law, transferring the power to grant licenses from the Commissioners to the Court of Quarter Sessions; also, a bill creating a Board of Control to take charge of the State Treasury affairs. A bill was introduced to create an insurance department. All attempts to put through extras were promptly voted down.

A LIFE-TIME Republican who has mingled a good deal with the people of Western Pennsylvania, particularly the Republican voters, reports that the feeling in regard to the result of the Treasurer question is one of general satisfaction. The Republican masses rejoice as with one mind over the defeat of the Treasury Ring and the overthrow of the CAMERON Ring, and these representatives who have contributed to such a result stand approved by the people.

IT is reported that a coldness has arisen between the Pennsylvania Central and the Northern Central Railroad Companies, and that at the next election of Directors the former will "go" for the latter. The Northern Central is one of the pets of the CAMERONS, and it will come hard for them to part with it.

DEMOCRACY is enlarging its platform. In New York, it proposes to repeal the humane statute which prevents cruelty to animals, and under which Mr. Bergh, and his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done a noble and beneficent work.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Judge Kelley and the Hon. D. A. Wells.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The New York *Tribune* has boldly challenged the Free Trade League to the joint publication of a million of copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with the great speech of the Hon. WM. D. KELLEY in one pamphlet.

This proposition has not been accepted, but Congress has authorized the publication of 5,000 copies of Wells's report for the Senate, and 12,000 copies for the House of Representatives.

It is manifestly the duty, therefore, of the friends of American industry, to counteract, if possible, the mischief threatened by the dissemination of the ingenious sophistries of Mr. Wells, and this can be effectually done by providing for the circulation extensively of Judge Kelley's review of Wells's report, delivered in Congress on the 11th inst.

The antidote should promptly follow the poison, or the patient will languish and die. Hercules helps those who help themselves, and every manufacturer, whose business can be directly or indirectly damaged by the adoption of Mr. Wells's views by Congress, should contribute to disabuse the public mind, and to inculcate a healthy public sentiment, in opposition to the opinions of Mr. Wells and his free trade abettors at home and abroad.

The speech of Judge Kelley is every where received as a complete and over whelming answer to the report of the Commissioner, starting as it does every rivet in his armor of proof, stripping him of the dignity which should belong to the official character, and placing him in the melancholy position of a faithless or incapable public servant.

Let our manufacturers take this matter in hand at once, and contribute the necessary means to distribute in the South and West, and Northwest especially, a large pamphlet edition of Judge Kelley's admirable speech.

The pig metal and steel manufacturers are moving in earnest, and we are prepared to furnish the necessary information, as to the cheapest and best means of publishing and circulating this document to all parts of the country. C.

THE INSANE.

Dixmont Hospital Under View of the "Dispatch."

A fair censorship on the part of the "press," commands the favor of the people—the reverse, assures the condemnation of a generous and humane public.

In the matter of institutions established for purposes of benevolence, and largely dependent for success on State benefactions, it is an outrage recklessly to endanger its favor with the beneficent power that supplies their needs, by either ironical laudation of management or by financial details calculated to mislead and alarm the tax paying and general friends.

What citizen deplores the fact made out by the *Dispatch* figures, that our rulers at Harrisburg have, with a just and generous appreciation of the necessities of our exposed and hard working people, given liberally from the coffers of the commonwealth?

The account is stated thus: "Last year it took from the little sum of $187,347 53 to run it"—the Dixmont Hospital. "Of this $59,883 59 was paid for *maintenance*"—all the supplies, and a moment to state the fact that the sum of $59,-836 09 had been received from various private and public sources to meet this identical disbursement—"$54,211 78 on account of the 'west wing,' absolutely required by the urgent requirements of the insane. Who growls! that this, as directed by law, has been expended, or that $82,762 00, the "nest egg" of the *Dispatch*, stands on the books of the Bank of Pittsburgh to its credit," an institution that has served as a safe depository, and has loaned it thousands of dollars in antisipation of falling due appropriations, without interest? Some, at least, who have been cognizant of the facts, or who have ever given a *dime* to light or warm up a single ward of this noble institution.

The Legislature has already assumed responsibility as to the *economy* of its appropriations, which covers the $54 211 78 paid to contractors, and the sum of $43,795 50 *undrawn* from the State Treasury, and held in reserve for future demands on account of the $82,762 00.

Again, the Board expends for "maintenance" $54 211 78, and receives from pay patients $30,326 09, showing an economy and saving of $23,884 69.

To meet the demands of contracts already made, they will have as already appears $43,-795 50 *now in the State Treasury*, and the farther sum of $82,762 00 now in the *vaults of the Pittsburgh Bank*, making $76,500 to carry them through a part of the present year—perhaps the whole of it.

The editors are invited to a telescopic examination of the $30,220 09 expended under the head of "Medicines, wages and stores." They may then express surprise that the *item* has not presented *larger* proportions, and hereafter abstain from dealing in the language of political economy, financial pools or "rings," in reference to "unexpended balances."

The assault on this noble philanthropy, has already reached the desk of every member of our State Legislature, and the editors owe it to their profession and the managers to expose the abuse. A moment's reflection will convince, that their article of yesterday was not deserved, and perhaps that they had unintentionally erred.

THE celebrated Cheney case, in Chicago, has been argued in the Supreme Court of Illinois, Mr. FULLER for Mr. Cheney, and Mr. GREEN for the Bishop. The argument of Mr. Fuller was pronounced, by the lawyers in attendance, as one of the ablest ever presented to the Supreme Court; that of Mr. Judd was likewise an able one, being an effort mainly to show that the Bishop has power inherent in his office as *Judex Ordinarius* to discipline and control his clergy, outside and independent of the canons and regulations in law of the Church. Judge Caton held, and boldly asserts, that the Bishop has the succession of Apostolic authority from the Great Head of the Church to punish his clergy for offenses independent of canon law. This assertion of Judge Judd attempts to show from the ages from Christ down to our Diocesan, and hence the proceedings against Mr. Cheney should go forward although instituted by the Bishop even in violation of law, and without inquiring into the canonical grounds for pres